

Product and legislation update May 2021

For Accumulation and Income account holders



At QSuper, it is important to us that you understand how changes to legislation and our products might impact you.

This document provides information in QSuper's Product Disclosure Statements (PDSs) and other changes to our products and services that you should know about. There are some terms in this document that have specific meanings. The first mention of these terms appears in **bold**. Definitions of these terms can be found in the *Accumulation Account Insurance Guide*.

We have sent you a letter about these changes, which is available in Member Online at memberonline.qsuper.qld.gov.au

What's covered



Investment changes

- Self Invest: Exchange traded funds
- Asset allocation ranges
- Standard risk measure



Insurance changes Accumulation account only

- Changes to terms and conditions for death, total and permanent disability (TPD) cover and income protection
- New definitions



Other changes

- QSuper/Sunsuper update
- Increase to total superannuation balance limit
- Increase to contribution caps
- Increase to general transfer balance cap

What's changing



Investment changes

Self Invest: Exchange traded funds

From 1 July 2021, we are increasing the number of Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) available in Self Invest, with the updated list shown on our website. This change means the range of investment management fees (shown as indirect costs) that apply for Self Invest ETFs will widen, as shown below:








Before 1 July	From 1 July
0.03% – 0.59%	0.00% – 1.00%

















The list of available ETFs is on our website: qsuper.qld.gov.au/etfs








Asset allocation ranges








The asset allocation ranges for some of our investment options will change from 1 July 2021. The change in percentage ranges is noted below.








	Diversified options %			
	Moderate		Balanced	
	Before 1 July	From 1 July	Before 1 July	From 1 July
 Equities	12.5 – 30	7.5 – 30	25 – 60	25 – 65
 Fixed interest	0 – 17.5	0 – 17.5	0 – 35	0 – 35
 Real estate	0 – 12.5	0 – 12.5	0 – 25	0 – 25
 Infrastructure	2.5 – 15	2.5 – 20	5 – 30	5 – 30
 Commodities	0 – 7.5	0 – 7.5	0 – 15	0 – 15
 Alternative assets	0 – 10	0 – 12.5	0 – 20	0 – 25
 Cash	40 – 70	35 – 75	0 – 25	0 – 30

	Diversified options %			
	Aggressive		Socially Responsible	
	Before 1 July	From 1 July	Before 1 July	From 1 July
 Equities	30 – 65	30 – 65	25 – 65	20 – 65
 Fixed interest	0 – 35	0 – 35	5 – 40	0 – 40
 Real estate	0 – 25	0 – 25	0 – 30	0 – 35
 Infrastructure	5 – 30	5 – 30	0 – 25	0 – 30
 Commodities	0 – 15	0 – 20	0 – 15	0 – 15
 Alternative assets	0 – 20	0 – 25	0 – 20	0 – 20
 Cash	0 – 15	0 – 20	0 – 25	0 – 30

	Lifetime %	
	Outlook	
	Before 1 July	From 1 July
 Equities	5 – 65	5 – 65
 Fixed interest	0 – 45	0 – 45
 Real estate	0 – 30	0 – 30
 Infrastructure	0 – 30	0 – 30
 Commodities	0 – 20	0 – 25
 Alternative assets	0 – 30	0 – 30
 Cash	0 – 15	0 – 20

	Lifetime %			
	Aspire 1		Aspire 2	
	Before 1 July	From 1 July	Before 1 July	From 1 July
 Equities	5 – 65	5 – 65	5 – 60	5 – 60
 Fixed interest	0 – 45	0 – 45	5 – 60	5 – 60
 Real estate	0 – 30	0 – 30	0 – 30	0 – 30
 Infrastructure	0 – 30	0 – 30	0 – 30	0 – 30
 Commodities	0 – 20	0 – 25	0 – 20	0 – 25
 Alternative assets	0 – 30	0 – 30	0 – 30	0 – 30
 Cash	0 – 15	0 – 20	0 – 20	0 – 20

	Lifetime %			
	Focus 1		Focus 2	
	Before 1 July	From 1 July	Before 1 July	From 1 July
 Equities	5 – 60	5 – 60	0 – 55	0 – 55
 Fixed interest	5 – 60	5 – 60	15 – 70	15 – 70
 Real estate	0 – 30	0 – 30	0 – 25	0 – 25
 Infrastructure	0 – 30	0 – 30	0 – 25	0 – 25
 Commodities	0 – 20	0 – 25	0 – 20	0 – 25
 Alternative assets	0 – 30	0 – 30	0 – 25	0 – 25
 Cash	0 – 20	0 – 20	0 – 25	0 – 25

	Lifetime %			
	Sustain 1		Sustain 2	
	Before 1 July	From 1 July	Before 1 July	From 1 July
 Equities	0 – 45	0 – 50	0 – 45	0 – 45
 Fixed interest	0 – 35	0 – 35	0 – 35	0 – 35
 Real estate	0 – 20	0 – 25	0 – 20	0 – 20
 Infrastructure	0 – 20	0 – 25	0 – 20	0 – 20
 Commodities	0 – 20	0 – 20	0 – 20	0 – 20
 Alternative assets	0 – 25	0 – 25	0 – 25	0 – 25
 Cash	35 – 75	15 – 75	50 – 90	30 – 90

There are no changes to asset allocation ranges for Focus 3.



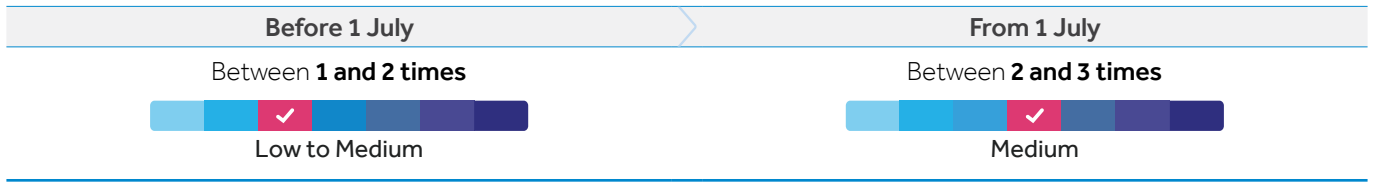
These ranges give us the flexibility to make investment decisions that will help us meet the investment objectives as market conditions change.

For information about other investment options and their asset allocations, visit qsuper.qld.gov.au/investments

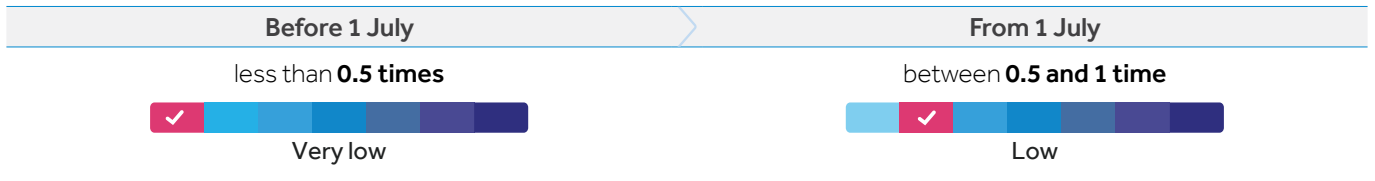
Standard risk measure

The Standard Risk Measure (SRM) for two of our investment options will change from 1 July 2021.

Diversified Bonds



Sustain 2



All QSuper investment options have an SRM rating, which tells you the number of expected negative annual returns over any 20-year period. We review these ratings at least once each year to ensure they reflect market changes.



- This measure can help you compare your investment option/s.
- It's important to remember that the SRM is only one consideration when making an investment decision.

For more information about other investment option SRMs, see the Investment Choice Guide on our website at qsuper.qld.gov.au/pds. To read more about what an SRM is, visit qsuper.qld.gov.au/srm



Changes to insurance terms and conditions

Some insurance terms and conditions are changing and we are adding some new definitions. If you have an injury or illness that starts on or after 1 July 2021, these may affect how and when you receive an insurance benefit.

Please note that if your claim relates to an injury or illness with a **date of disablement** before 1 July 2021, in most cases your insurance cover and claim will be assessed using the insurance policy or self insurance terms in force at the time of your date of disablement.

The following changes relate to:



Income protection cover

Change in terms and conditions

Workers' Compensation Offset – payment changes

Currently you can't receive an income protection payment while you are receiving a Workers' Compensation benefit. This is changing; and it means that there may be an impact on your total income protection benefit.

Before 1 July

You can't receive an income protection payment while you are receiving a Workers' Compensation benefit, and your income protection payments will be suspended if you start receiving Workers' Compensation payments.

However, when your Workers' Compensation benefit has stopped you may be able to apply to have your income protection benefit paid again, and your income protection benefit period will not be reduced by any Workers' Compensation benefit.

From 1 July

You can be paid an income protection payment and a Workers' Compensation benefit at the same time. However, your total income protection benefit will be reduced (offset) by the amount of any Workers' Compensation benefit you receive, and any income from an employer you receive while you are in receipt of the Workers' Compensation benefit.

Change in terms and conditions

Removal of Graduated Return to Work additional payment

Currently, you may be eligible for an additional payment for a period of up to eight weeks when you start an approved graduated return to work program. From 1 July this additional payment is being removed.

Before 1 July

If you return to work for at least 20% of your **substantive hours**, you may be eligible for the **graduated return to work additional payment** for a period of up to eight weeks.

From 1 July

A graduated return to work additional payment will no longer be paid.

Change in terms and conditions

Removal of CPI increase

Currently, your income protection payments will automatically increase by the **consumer price index (CPI): All groups – Brisbane** each year. From 1 July your income protection payments will not automatically increase by CPI unless you have personalised your income protection cover to a 'five year' or 'to age 65' **benefit period**.

Before 1 July

For eligible members, a CPI increase was paid on income protection benefits.

From 1 July

For eligible members, a CPI increase will only be paid on income protection benefits for members that have a 5 year or to age 65 benefit period.

During the benefit period, your eligibility is currently assessed against your **'own job', 'own occupation'** and 'any occupation'. From 1 July we are removing the 'own job' assessment. This will change the circumstances in which you can receive a benefit.

Before 1 July	From 1 July
<p>Partial and temporary disablement means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Immediately following a period of at least seven out of 12 consecutive calendar days of total and temporary disablement during the waiting period, and in the opinion of the insurer, solely due to the same illness or injury that caused total and temporary disablement, after the waiting period has been served, you're: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) From the start of the benefit period to the first six months of the benefit period, unable to perform some but not all of the material and substantial duties of your own job. b) From six months of starting the benefit period to 24 months of starting the benefit period, unable to perform some but not all of the material and substantial duties of your own occupation, or c) From 24 months of starting the benefit period to the end of the benefit period, unable to perform some but not all of the material and substantial duties of any occupation for which you're reasonably able to perform by reason of education, training or experience, and ii) From the date of disablement to the end of the benefit period, you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Satisfied one of the conditions in item (i) of the definition of total and temporary disablement or the definition of partial and temporary disablement as a direct result of the same injury or illness and received insurance benefits. b) Are under the regular care of a medical practitioner whose specialty is appropriate for the illness or injury at a frequency that is appropriate for the condition and in accordance with generally accepted medical standards and are complying with the advice and treatment given by the medical practitioner, and c) Are not engaged in any occupation whether or not for reward unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the insurer. 	<p>Partial and temporary disablement means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) immediately following a period of at least 7 out of 12 consecutive calendar days of total and temporary disablement during the waiting period and in the opinion of the insurer, solely due to the same illness or injury that caused total and temporary disablement, after the waiting period has been served you are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) from the start of the benefit period to the first 24 months of the benefit period – unable to perform some but not all of the material and substantial duties of your own occupation; ii) from 24 months of commencing the benefit period to the end of the benefit period – unable to perform some but not all of the material and substantial duties of any occupation for which you are reasonably able to perform by reason of education, training or experience, and b) from the date of disablement to the end of the benefit period, you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) satisfied one of the conditions in item (a) of the definition of total and temporary disablement or the definition of partial and temporary disablement as a direct result of the same injury or illness and received insurance benefits; ii) are under the regular care of a medical practitioner whose specialty is appropriate for the illness or injury at a frequency that is appropriate for the condition and in accordance with generally accepted medical standards and, are complying with the advice and treatment given by the medical practitioner; and iii) are not engaged in any occupation whether or not for reward, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the insurer.

Before 1 July

From 1 July

Total and temporary disablement means:

- i) In the opinion of the insurer, solely due to the injury or illness that caused you to stop work, you, after the waiting period has been served:
 - a) From the start of the benefit period to the first six months of the benefit period are unable to perform all of the material and substantial duties of your own job, or
 - b) From six months of starting the benefit period to 24 months of starting the benefit period, are unable to perform all of the material and substantial duties of your own occupation, or
 - c) From 24 months of starting the benefit period to the end of the benefit period are unable to perform any of the material and substantial duties of any occupation for which you are reasonably able to perform by reason of education, training or experience, and
- ii) From the date of disablement to the end of the benefit period, you:
 - a) Satisfied one of the conditions in item (i) of the definition of total and temporary disablement or the definition of partial and temporary disablement as a direct result of the same injury or illness and received insurance benefits, and
 - b) Are under the regular care of a medical practitioner whose specialty is appropriate for the illness or injury at a frequency that is appropriate for the condition and in accordance with generally accepted medical standards and are complying with the advice and treatment given by the medical practitioner, and
 - c) Are not engaged in any occupation whether or not for reward unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the insurer.

Total and temporary disablement means:

- a) in the opinion of the insurer, solely due to the injury or illness that caused you to cease work, you, after the waiting period has been served:
 - i) from the start of the benefit period to the first 24 months of the benefit period – are unable to perform all of the material and substantial duties of your own occupation; or
 - ii) from 24 months of commencing the benefit period to the end of the benefit period – are unable to perform all of the material and substantial duties of any occupation for which you are reasonably able to perform by reason of education, training or experience; and
- b) from the date of disablement to the end of the benefit period, you:
 - i) satisfied one of the conditions in item (a) of the definition of total and temporary disablement or the definition of partial and temporary disablement as a direct result of the same injury or illness and received insurance benefits; and
 - ii) are under the regular care of a medical practitioner whose specialty is appropriate for the illness or injury at a frequency that is appropriate for the condition and in accordance with generally accepted medical standards and, are complying with the advice and treatment given by the medical practitioner; and
 - iii) are not engaged in any occupation whether or not for reward, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the insurer.



This means for the first 24 months of your income protection claim you will only receive a benefit if you cannot perform your regular occupation at any place of work.

What these terms mean

- **Own job** = The regular occupation you perform for your employer at your regular place of work.
- **Own occupation** = Your regular occupation that you could perform at any place of work.
- **Any occupation** = Any occupation you're reasonably qualified to perform based on your experience, training, or education.

The following changes relate to:



Definition change Total and permanent disablement

As part of ongoing reviews to our insurance offering, and in consideration of the recommendations made to funds and insurers by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC), we are removing 'activities of daily working' and '**home duties**' from our **total and permanent disablement** definition. This means you no longer need to meet the definitions of activities of daily working, or home duties, in order to meet the definition of total and permanent disablement.

Before 1 July

Total and permanent disablement means:

In the opinion of the insurer, you:

- i) Are under the care and following the advice of a medical practitioner whose specialty is appropriate for the illness or injury, at a frequency that is appropriate for the condition, and in accordance with generally accepted medical standards, and you are complying with the advice and treatment given by the medical practitioner, and meet one of the following definitions in Parts A, B, or C as applicable, and
- ii) Meet the 'Permanent Incapacity' definition contained in the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994* (Cth), as amended from time to time.

Where at the date of disablement, you were:

- i) **Gainfully employed** or unemployed for less than six months, Part A applies, or
- ii) Not gainfully employed and unemployed for more than six months, Part B applies, or
- iii) Not gainfully employed and unemployed for more than six months and performing home duties, Part C applies.

Part A – Standard definition

Where at the date of disablement you were gainfully employed or unemployed for less than six months, total and permanent disablement means solely because of an injury or illness, you have been absent from work and in the opinion of the insurer, after obtaining the advice of not fewer than two medical practitioners, which the insurer may require to be a specialist in the condition or related conditions, you are unlikely ever to be able to work again in a job for which you are reasonably qualified by education, training or experience that you have acquired or could reasonably be expected to be able to acquire in the future within a suitable rehabilitation/ retraining program.

In determining what could be acquired in the future, the insurer will consider if the injury or illness prevents you from being able to undertake retraining or rehabilitation to acquire education, training, or experience.

Part B – Activities of daily working

Total and permanent disablement means that solely because of injury or illness, in the opinion of the insurer, after obtaining the advice of not fewer than two medical practitioners, which the insurer may require to be a specialist in the condition or related conditions, and after considering all medical evidence, you are continuously **unable** to perform (with aids and adaptations) at least three of the following activities of daily working:

- i) Rising/sitting: The ability to rise and sit using a chair with arms without the help of another person.
- ii) Hearing: The ability to clearly hear (with a hearing aid or other aid if normally used) conversational speech in a quiet room in your first language.
- iii) Communicating through speech: The ability to speak with sufficient clarity to be able to hold a conversation in a quiet room in your first language.
- iv) Seeing: Decreased visual ability such that, even when tested with visual aids, vision is measured at 6/60 or worse in the better eye using a Snellen chart.
- v) Walking: The ability to walk more than 200 metres on a level surface without stopping due to breathlessness, angina, or severe pain elsewhere in the body.
- vi) Lifting and carrying: The ability to lift (from bench height) and carry a 2kg weight a distance of 10 metres and place the item back down at bench height.
- vii) Communicating through written words: The ability to write legibly with a pen or pencil or use a keyboard with either hand.

Part C – Home duties

Total and permanent disablement means that you:

- i) Are under the regular care of a medical practitioner whose specialty is appropriate for the illness or injury at a frequency that is appropriate for the condition and in accordance with generally accepted medical standards,
- ii) Are unable to perform home duties,
- iii) Are unable to leave your home unaided,
- iv) From the date of disablement, have not engaged in any employment for a period of three consecutive months after the occurrence of the injury or illness, and
- v) At the end of the three months, in the insurer's opinion after consideration of all relevant evidence, and after obtaining the advice of not fewer than two medical practitioners, of which the insurer may require one or more to be a specialist in the condition or related conditions, are disabled to such an extent as to render you unlikely ever to perform home duties or engage in any gainful occupation.

From 1 July

Total and permanent disablement means that, in the opinion of the insurer:

- a) you meet the definition of medical care; and
 - b) you meet the "*Permanent Incapacity*" definition contained in the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994* (Cth), as amended from time to time; and
 - c) from the date of disablement, you have been unable to work as a result of an illness or injury; and
 - d) after obtaining the advice of not fewer than two medical practitioners, which the insurer may require to be a specialist in the condition or related conditions, solely because of the same illness or injury you
- are unlikely ever to be able to work again in any occupation for which you are reasonably qualified by education, training or experience that you have acquired or could reasonably be expected to be able to acquire in the future within a suitable rehabilitation/retraining program;
- In determining what could be acquired in the future, the insurer will consider if the illness or injury prevents you from being able to undertake retraining or rehabilitation to acquire education, training or experience.

Definition change**Date of disablement**

With the change to our total and permanent disablement definition, we are changing our definition of date of disablement. This change may impact the date which you become eligible for a total and permanent disablement insurance benefit.

Before 1 July	From 1 July
<p>For total and temporary disablement or partial and temporary disablement, this is the date on which you are unable to work due to the injury or illness for which you are claiming an insurance benefit.</p> <p>For total and permanent disablement, date of disablement means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) If you are gainfully employed: The date on which you have stopped all work and have been certified by a medical practitioner as unable to work due to the injury or illness for which you are claiming the insurance benefit, orii) If you are not gainfully employed: The date on which you are certified by a medical practitioner as no longer being able to perform your usual occupation due to the injury or illness for which you are claiming the insurance benefit, oriii) If you are not gainfully employed and are carrying out unpaid home duties: The date on which you are certified by a medical practitioner as no longer being able to perform home duties for at least 30 hours per week, due to the injury or illness for which you are claiming the insurance benefit. <p>For a terminal illness, date of disablement means the date on which you first have a terminal illness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) For total and temporary disablement or partial and temporary disablement insurance benefits, this is the date on which you are temporarily unable to work due to the illness or injury for which the insurance benefit is being claimed;b) For total and permanent disablement insurance benefits:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i) where you are gainfully employed, the later of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">A) the date you cease all work whether or not for reward, due to the injury or illness for which the insurance benefit is being claimed; andB) the date on which a medical practitioner (having examined you) certifies in writing that you are permanently unable to work again due to the injury or illness for which the insurance benefit is being claimed;ii) where you are not gainfully employed, the date on which a medical practitioner (having examined you) certifies in writing that you are permanently unable to work again (including home duties if applicable) due to the injury or illness for which the insurance benefit is being claimed;c) For a terminal illness, the date on which you first have the terminal illness.



This change only applies to total and permanent disablement and does not affect the date on which we assess you for total and temporary disablement, partial and temporary disablement or terminal illness.

The following change relates to:



Income protection cover



TPD cover



Death cover

Change in terms and conditions

New requirement to be at work for 30 days

From 1 July the requirement is being "**at work**" for 30 days (consecutively) from the commencement of your cover, rather than "at work" on the day your cover starts.

Before 1 July

If you are not at work the day your cover or any increase to cover starts, an indefinite **pre-existing exclusion period** will apply until you have been at work for 30 consecutive days.

From 1 July

If you are not at work for 30 consecutive days from your cover starting or increasing, an indefinite pre-existing exclusion period will apply until you have been at work for 30 consecutive days.



A pre-existing exclusion period is the period during which we will not pay an insurance benefit if the illness or injury you are claiming for relates to a pre-existing condition.

The following change relates to:



Death cover

Change in terms and conditions

Clarification to when death cover is reduced

We are making it clearer when a member's level of death cover and accompanying insurance premiums will be reduced after a TPD benefit is approved.

Before 1 July

The date a TPD benefit is paid

From 1 July

Your total and permanent date of disablement.



When a TPD claim is approved, your death cover is reduced by the amount of a TPD benefit. This reduction of your death cover will be backdated to your total and permanent date of disablement and your related premiums will be backdated and refunded to this same date. This will occur on our approval of your TPD benefit.

You will continue to hold any amount of death cover in excess of the TPD payment.

Other income:

Other income means any income which you may derive during a period whilst you are claiming or entitled to claim a monthly benefit or partial monthly benefit, whether the other income is actually received or not, and includes, but is not limited to:

- a) any **Workers' Compensation benefits**;
- b) any income you receive from an employer, whilst you're in receipt of Workers' Compensation benefits;
- c) any benefit under any motor accident compensation or other similar compensation arrangement arising from state or federal legislation or at common law, but not including payments in respect of medical treatment, rehabilitation and permanent impairment or permanent loss of use of a body part;
- d) any benefit under any social security or similar legislation in relation to any injury or illness;
- e) any entitlement to any other benefit payable under other income protection, disability income, accident or sickness policy (excluding a lump sum total and permanent disability benefit received under any insurance policy); and
- f) any statutory or other government payments for loss of income in relation to any injury or illness not including the National Disability Insurance Scheme.



This new definition captures the types of income we need to know about when you are claiming an income protection benefit and has been added to reflect the change to the treatment of Workers' Compensation benefits (on page 5).

Workers' Compensation benefits:

Workers' Compensation benefits means Workers' Compensation or other similar compensation arrangement arising from state or federal legislation or at common law, but not including payments in respect of medical treatment, rehabilitation and permanent impairment or permanent loss of use of a body part.

Medical care:

Medical care means you:

- a) are under the regular and ongoing care of a medical practitioner and complying with the advice and treatment given by the medical practitioner; and
- b) are under the care and are following the advice and associated treatment recommendations, of a consultant medical practitioner who is a specialist practicing in an area related to your illness or injury; and
- c) have, in the insurer's opinion, reached the maximal medical improvement possible despite undergoing all reasonable treatment options based on your illness or injury.



What this means is that under our new definition of total and permanent disablement you will also be required to have:

- followed a recommended treatment plan from a specialist medical professional; and
- have reached maximal medical improvement possible for you despite this treatment.

Other changes

QSuper/Sunsuper update

On 15 March 2021, the QSuper and Sunsuper Boards executed a Heads of Agreement to confirm an intention to merge the QSuper and Sunsuper funds to create a \$200 billion superannuation fund open to all Australians. The proposed merger is subject to a number of conditions, including final Board approvals and will only take place if it is considered by both the QSuper and Sunsuper Boards to be in their members' best interests. Under the Heads of Agreement, the two funds will work together with a view to completing a merger in the second half of 2021. Please refer to the QSuper website for the most up to date information about the proposed merger: qsuper.qld.gov.au/merger

Increase to total superannuation balance limit

Your total superannuation balance is a way to value your superannuation interests in all your super funds. Your total superannuation balance is used to determine whether you are eligible for several super-related measures for the following financial year, including non-concessional contributions.

Indexation is being applied to the total superannuation balance limit from 1 July, increasing it from \$1.6 million to \$1.7 million for some measures.

Increase to contribution caps

In terms of making additional contributions to your superannuation, there are limits set by the Australian Government on how much you can add. Contributing too much could mean extra tax. These limits are also being indexed as at 1 July.

Before-tax (concessional) contributions

Concessional contributions are those made from before-tax income. They include:

- Employer contributions, including contributions you have made under a salary sacrifice arrangement
- Your personal contributions if you have claimed a tax deduction.

Tax is payable on concessional contributions when they are paid into your super account.

Cap before 1 July	Cap from 1 July
\$25,000	\$27,500

After-tax (non-concessional) contributions

Non-concessional contributions are any contributions made to your super after income tax has been paid. They include:

- Contributions you make from your after-tax income
- Contributions your spouse makes to your account.

Cap before 1 July	Cap from 1 July
\$100,000	\$110,000

The indexation of the total superannuation balance will have the following impact on non-concessional contributions:

Before 1 July	From 1 July
If your total superannuation balance is \$1.6 million or more at the prior 30 June, your non-concessional contributions cap is nil.	If your total superannuation balance is \$1.7 million or more at the prior 30 June, your non-concessional contributions cap is nil.

This indexation will also affect the bring-forward rule for non-concessional contributions.



If you are under age 65 at any time in a financial year, you may be able to contribute up to three times your non-concessional cap. This is known as the 'bring-forward rule' and means you are bringing forward the cap for up to the next two years.

From 1 July

- If you did not trigger a bring-forward arrangement in either 2019-20 or 2020-21 and your total super balance is less than \$1.48 million at 30 June 2021, then you may be able to contribute up to \$330,000.
- If you have between \$1.48 million and \$1.59 million, then you may be able to contribute up to \$220,000. Otherwise the maximum you can put in is \$110,000. If your total super balance is \$1.7 million or more, you cannot contribute at all.
- If you have already triggered a bring-forward arrangement and are still within the bring-forward period, you will not have access to the increased bring-forward amount until that period expires. The amount that you can contribute will be based on the non-concessional cap that applied in the year you triggered the bring-forward rule.
- If your total superannuation balance is \$1.7 million or more at 30 June 2021, your non-concessional contributions cap is nil, regardless of whether you have previously triggered a bring-forward arrangement.

Increase to general transfer balance cap

From 1 July, the Australian Government will **increase the general transfer balance cap from \$1.6 million to \$1.7 million**. The transfer balance cap is a limit on the total amount of superannuation that can be transferred into tax-free retirement accounts, such as the Retirement Income Account and Lifetime Pension. From 1 July 2021, each person will have their own personal transfer balance cap between \$1.6 and \$1.7 million, depending on their circumstances.



Need help?

If you have any questions about this information, or need any help, please contact us on **1300 360 750** or visit qsuper.qld.gov.au



When we say 'we', 'us', 'our', 'QSuper', or 'the QSuper Group', we are referring to the QSuper Board, QSuper Limited (ABN 50 125 248 286, AFSL 334546), QInvest Limited (QInvest) (ABN 35 063 511 580, AFSL 238274), and QInsure Limited (QInsure) (ABN 79 607 345 853, AFSL 483057), unless the context we are using it in suggests otherwise. QSuper Limited, QInvest, and QInsure are ultimately owned by the QSuper Board as trustee for QSuper.

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